bring to her aid Machinery and Power-in shortlet her do a thousand things which are now deemed the special prerogatives of men, and do her work more skillfully and rapidly than hitherto-and she will command better wages than new because her services will be worth more; or she can shorten her hours of labor if she sees fit. Otherwise, we know no practical way of increasing her recompense or diminishing her hours of daily toil. Our correspendent's project seems to us especially il-consid-

ered and fallacious. We regret that Miss Powell has seen fit to add positive calumnies to the unworthy sneers of her former letter at "the political women" of our day. It is simply untrue that, as a class, they have exaggerated the importance of questions concerning dress, or have addicted themselves to blasphemy, impiety, irreverence, &c., or that they have deroted themselves to discussing whether they shall be called after marriage Miss Scraggs or Mrs. Scroggs-whatever may be Miss Powell's choice in this respect. In short, our correspondent's assault on other women's efforts to secure justice and opportunity for their sex proves the shallowness and parrowners of bernotions of reform, and forbids the kope that lasting good can be accomplished under her guidance or inspiration.

Accounts from Monterey, which may be regarded as the real headquarters of the Mexican opposition to the Zulesga Government, indicate a decided movement southward by Vidaurri to cooperate with the forces of Zuazus, whose headquarters are at Zacatecas, in driving Miramon from San Luis Potosi, and in seconding the attack which the Constitutional forces from Colima, under Degollado and Blanco, have made on Gusdalajara. Indeed, it is stated that the attack on Guada's jara has already caused Miramon, who commands the Zulosga forces at San Luis, to march with the bulk of his army to the relief of that city.

Should the Liberal forces besieging Guadalajara and those under Zuazua and Vadaurri, all unite, they would form together an army of eight thousand men, whose merch upon the City of Mexico the Zulosga Government might find it difficult to concentrate the means of resisting. The forces under Miramon do not exceed half that number.

The Eastern Argus will oblige us by correcting its statement that The Tribune Almanac is responsible for its statement that Members of Congress are this year to be chosen in Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, California, Georgia, Minnesota and Maryland. We thank The Argus for its good intent, but The Almanac has never meant to sey what it attributes to it. Members of the next Congress are to be chosen in these States in 1859.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

From a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1858.

Capt. Henry has gone to Mexico with dispatches to Col. Forsyth, stating the President's views regarding the forced tax, and containing the information that the steamer will be at Vera Cruz to convey himself and family and the Legation to Mobile.

Col. Foreyth, in writing to the Department here, said that after protesting against the forced loan he had thought of demanding his passports, but, upon considering other circumstances, deemed it best to remain in Mexico, though he had suspended all diplomatic intercourse.

It will be seen by the order to leave, that this position is not approved here. As his particular objection to the tax was not sanctioned by the Attorney General, this movement is not regarded as interrupting the smicable relations between the two countries, and no notice to such effect has been communicated to the Mexican Legation yet, and none is expected. Mr. Buchanan means to be in a position to take advantage of any change of circumstances. Col. Forsyth will not be sent back.

Garcia, one of the alleged Americans who had prisoned in Mexico for various offenses brought dispatches from Mr. Forsyth on Thursday, which led to this sudden change of programme here. Previously, the plan was to instruct him to remain

Gov. Denver returns to Kausas on Tuesday, having accomplished the object of his visit.

Col. Steptoe's official report of the engagemen with the Indians does not differ much from the published accounts. He is severely censured for enteriog the enemy's country with insufficient force and ammunition, after having been warned of the purpose of the Indians to fight. He will probably be court martialed.

Gov. Stevens and Gen. Lane have requested that the command be assigned to Gen. Harney or Col. Mansfield, and urge the calling out of volunteers, alleging that the war can be waged at half the usual expense of regulars. No decision has yet been made on these points, but a portion of the reenforcements for Utah have been ordered to proceed to Oregon, and to unite with a force from the Pacific. The War Department has purchased a supply of Sharp's rifles to arm the troops.

Letters from San Francisco give gloomy accounts of an expected depreciation in property there, in consequence of the exodus to Frazer River.

Senator Benjamin had the offer of the Mexican mission, but declined, preferring to remain in the Senate if a chance of re election offers. Spain is at his disposal.

The articles now being published in The Union against Judge Douglas are written under the special direction of the President, if not with his own hand. The same statements and language are held commonly smong the friends of the Administration, and it is generally recognized that a personal war is intended at every hazard, and the Federal officers go not fied that every refusal to enlist will be followed by a removal, as was recently done in Chicago.

To the Associated Press.

SHINGTON, Saturday, July 17, 1858. It is true, as has been reported, that Minister Forsyth had been instructed to withdraw the Legation from Mexico and return home. Mr. Henry, of the army, is bearer of dispatches to him.

A Government officer in Utsh writes to Washington, June 11, from Salt Lake City, as follows:

ton, June 11, from Sait Lake City, as follows:

"I had the pleasure of meeting this evening Brigham Young, Kimball and others. Young is no common man, in my opicion. He has complete control over this people. Gov. Cumming is much esteemed, and recognized as Governor, and had the difficulties really settled before the Peace Commissioners came. I was invited to the council this evening with Gov. Cumming and the Commissioners on the part of Government. Young and some of his leaders called on us at 4 and remained ii 19. There was friendly intercourse. I feel confident everything is being satisfactorily stranged. There was, however, some middling rough talk, not by Young, but by some of his big torily arranged. There was, however, some middling rough talk, not by Young, but by some of his big mee. It was with great difficulty I centil let pass unanswered mean allusions and siang at Mr. Buchanan. We shall meet again to-morrow at 9 o'clock. My

impression is that the people will commence maving back in less than a week."

The following named officers are ordered to proceed to Washington Territory, and report to Gen. Clarks: Mejor Cariton and Lieut. R. Johnston of the Drageors; Capts. Wallen. Equish and Enderwood; Licuts. Bysell, Woods, Quattlebarm and Romyoss le of the Infattly, and Lout. Ayres of the Artillery. They will leave with the rectforcements from New-

The steamer Water Witch has arrived here. WASHINGTON, July 18, 1858. Baron Gerolt, the Prue an Muster, having re-ceived permission of absence from this country, will leave for Europe in the course of a tow days, for his

family, with whom he will return in the Autumn.

M. Blendel, the successor recently appointed by the Belgian Government to H. de Bosch Spancer, who was appointed Minister to Turkey, has since been named to Sardinia, and it is not improbable that this arrangement will retain M. Spancer in this country.

Further from the Telegragh Fleet. Boston, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

The Courier of this morning publishes the following statement from Mr. John Richards, mate of the ship

Alice Musroe:

"The Alice Musroe experienced almost constant southerly gales, and was forced to take a much more northerly course than six otherwise would have done. On the morning of the 27th, about 8 o'clock, saw the frigate Niagsra lying to, in lat, 52° 05′, lon, 33° 15′, and was shortly boarded by a boat from her, containing Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New-York and a lientenant of the Niagara. It was then foggy, but the weather was very calm.

was very culm.
"Mr. Field and the Lieutepant desired Capt. Cum-"Mr. Field and the Lieutenant desired Capt. Cum-mings to take certain letters and papers relating to the telegraph expedition to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the Alice Mauros during the hour or more they remained on board of her. They also communicated to Capt. Cummings and Mr. Richards a statement of their doings for the and Mr. Rechards a statement of their tongs ion to past fortnight. They stated that both vessels, the Niagara and Agamemon, experienced the most vio-lent southerly gales from the day they left Plymouth and were driven as far north as lot, 54°, much higher than the rendezvous, thus delaying their operations

for several days.

"The Niagara behaved in all respects like a thor-"The Nisgara behaved in all respects like a thortongh sea-going vessel, and was none the worse for the storms. The Agamemnor, on the contrary, suffered reverely. At one time the commander of the Agamemnon informed the first officer that he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, so great was her straining. But the storm subsided at last, and the Agamemnor rode out the gale.

"A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, when longer of the "cone"

"A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however, caused by the breaking loose of the "cone which held the cable in its position on the gundeck. The cable 'got aduit,' and was pitched about the deck, undoubtedly much to its damage. Two hundred tuns of coal also 'got adrift' on the same deck, and caused infinite trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one of them having an arm brokes, and the other having a leg broken.

"The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th, a connection of the cable was effected, the weather being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few nours detention, another splice was mais, and the steamers started, the Agamemnon and her consort for Ireland, and the Nisgara and her companion for the American coast.

consent for Ireland, and the Niagara and her companion for the American coast.

"Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes, and all was going on well till about forty miles had been paid out, when the electricisms on board the Niagara discovered that the current was broken. This was at 12½ o'clock a. m. of the 7th. The Niagara was immediately put about, and she had already resched the mid ocean readezvous when, at 8 o'clock, she was first seen by the Alice Munroe.

"It was believed on board the Niagara that the cause of the second breaking was a kink in the Agamenmon's wire, caused by its disarrangement during the gale, but of this there is no certainty. Nothing was said to Mr. Richards about the working of the new brakes; probably there had been no occasion to put them in use.

new brakes; probably there had been no occasion to put them in use.

"The Alice Munroe parted from the company of the Niagara shortly after noon of the 3th, and lost sight of her about 4 o'clock. The Aga memnon had not then come in sight. The Niagara had hoped that her consort would arrive in season to make another trial that day, but as the weather was foggy, though calm, it is hardly probable that anything was done on the 27th.

"For two days anbeequently the weather was quite calm and favorable, but after that there was another succession of heavy southerly gales, and the weather on the Banks as experienced by the Alice Munroe was exceedingly rough."

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, July 17, 1858. The weather is dull and quite warm, and not unfavorable for the Telegraph fleet. Wind west. HALIFAX, July 18, 1858-5 P. M.

Owing probably to some slight disarrangement of the line, there has been no communication with Newfoundland to-day. The weather here is calm and cloudy.

Death of Gen. Quitman. New-Orleans, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

Gen. Quitman died at his residence near Natchez this morning, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel last Fall.

From Albany.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, the newly-appointed Canal Commissioner, has been in town here, but left this morning for New-York He expresses a strong personal inclination to decline the appointment, but will probably be induced to accept it for the sake of the canals, to the interest of which he has long been devoted.

The funeral of Mr. John N. Wilder was attended The funeral of Mr. John N. Wilder was attended from the North Pearl-street Baptist Church by an immense concourse of persons. The Young Men's Association, the members of the City Corporation, the Burgesses corps, and the Washington Continentals, all turned out in bodies in citizens dress. The procession was very large, some thousands of persons joining in it. The stores in the city were very generally closed.

Boston, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

Mr. J. L. Henehaw sold to-day at auction \$75,000 of United States 5e of 1855 for 102½ to 102½.

Mrs. Whittlesey, editress of the Mothers' Magazine, died at Colchester, Conn., on Friday.

Wm. Brightmore, alias Spunkey, a noted thief, while being conveyed to-day to the State Prison at Charlestown, to serve out a sentence of seven serve jumped from the receivable of the state of the state of the state of the serve out a sentence of seven serve out a sentence out a s Charlestown, to serve out a sentence of seven years, jumped from the vehicle and ran, falling through a railroad track fifteen feet into the water. As he came up Warden Paynes presented a pistol, when Brightmore yielded.

Melancholy Casualty.

Springfield, Mass., Saturday, July 17, 1858.

A collision occurred tols evening between a light four-oared boat of the Yale Navy and a Springfield club boat, eight care, while practicing on the river, by which the former was capsized, and one of her crew, named George E. Ducham, a Junior of Yale College, was drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. Dunham was a son of Austin Ducham of the firm of E. N. Keilegg & Co., wool dealers, of Hartford, Conn.

Departure of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUESEC, Saturday, July 17, 1858.
The steamship Auglo-Saxon sailed for Liverpool at 0 o'clock this morning, with 92 cabin and 388 stearage

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

Bostos, Saurday, July 17, 1858. The steamship Canada arrived here from Halifax a and the steaming Canada arrived here from Halifax at a contain nothing of special interest additional to the dispatch already sent over the wires. Her mails will be forwarded to New-York to morrow (Sunday) evening, and are due in New-York at an early hour on Monday morning.

Serious Accident from Camphene.

Newark, July 18, 1858.

Late last night Susannah Jacek, an aged German woman, while attempting to fill a camphene lamp, was so badly injured by its explosion that she died in a few hours. Her daughter lies in a precarious condition from the same accident.

A Son of Prof. Rearson Drowned

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17, 1858.
A son of Prof. Rearson of Union College, aged about 17 years, was drowned last evening about 7½ octock, in the Mobawk River here. He was out in a skiff with two officers, and fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered soon after. His funeral takes place to worker.

Convention of the Sons of Malta.

Onvention of the Sons of Malia.

Prilabelphia, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

One huncred and fifty delegates to the National Convention of the Sons of Malia have arrived here, including fifteen from San Francisco, and representatives from Cuba and Mexico. Delegates from France and England are expected by the Canada. The Convention meets on Monday next.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth
Chy, Kansas.

Leavenworth, K.T., Thursday, Jely 15, 2

A fire broke out here about midnight on the 14th
inst, which at one time the latest the destruction of
the deser portion of the only.

It originated is the preservour of the Union Theat
ter, corner of Inird and Delaware streets, and rapidly
communicated to the soliching buildings.

Thirty buildings, principally included in the block
brunded by Cherokee, Stawares, Second and Third
streets, were reduced to sale ter.

brunded by Cherokee, Stawnee, Scond and Third streets, were reduced to actes.

The loss is under estimated at \$100,000, on which there is but a triding insurance. There is no apparatus or fite originization in the city, and the progress of the certifigration was providentially arrested by a half of the wind and a copious fall of rate. A general panio citizens afterward worked energetically, and this fire was finally got under about 3 o'clock.

One hundred and fitty recruits from Carlisle barracks, deatined for the regiment of mounted rifles in

racks, destined for the regiment of mounted rifles in New-Mexico, arrived at the fort last night. They go torward forthwith.

The Erie Caual.

Schemetaby, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

The canal break near this city has been nearly repaired, and boats will pass freely on Monday next.

The Steam Frigate Roanoke. Boston, Saturday, July 17, 1838.
The steam frigate Roanoke is to be fitted for sea immediately at the Crariestown Navy Yard.

Accident on the Jackson Railroad. New-Onleans, Friday, July 16, 1808.

A collision has occurred to the mail train on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Bohala. Sev eral persons were wounded, but no one was killed.

BUFFALO. July 17-6 p. m.—Meriest for Flour dell to-day; transactions confined entirely to the local and retail tade, sales do not exceed 40 bals, at yesterday's rates. Which is die demand and merket which the local and retail tade, sales do not exceed 40 bals, at yesterday's rates. Which is die demand for the best of the common demand confidence of the dollor and foldate. 941c for common White Caucalier. Coes in pretty good demand for classifing, when the one at 491cm, Ours without change and in good demand job that change and in good demand job that change and in good demand job that the demand at 491cm, Ours without change and in good demand job that the demand at 491cm, Ours without change and in good demand job that the demand is at 150 color. It is not with the protection of the protectio

MEXICO.

The New-Orleans papers contain details of the news by the steamer Gen. Rusk, from Brazos Santiago.

The advices from Monterey state that a portion of the Liberal army under Degollado and Blanco attacked Guadalajars, carrying all the outworks and driving the enemy to the main plazs, which was to have been stormed on the 14th inst. Miramon had left San Luis at the head of four thousand men, to aid the besisged, and Zuazus was closely following in his rear with a heavy force of riles.

It was rumored that Moreno, commandant at Tampico, had been reduced to the necessity of making peace overtures to Caravajal, who answered that he could listen to no terms which did not recognize the existing authorities.

existing authorities.

Vidaurri was in bad health, but in excellent spirits. Vidaurri was in bad health, but in excellent spirits, and sanguine of success. It was rumored that propositions of reconciliation had been made to him by the Centralists, but that he refused to entertain them unless they acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitutional Government.

The correspondent of The Brownsville Flag at Rowa says that the Indians had made a descent on the Guara silver mines, recently opened by the American Company, taking all the property of any value that they could lay their hands on.

Additional official information has arrived from Monterey Menice, to the 28th uit. Vidaurri was to start

Additional official information has arrive at four and terey, Mexice, to the 28th ult. Vidaurri was to start for San Luis Potes on the 10th inst, with two thousand men, eight pieces of artillery and ammunition, and to take command of the simy of the north. Zuszua was leaving Zacatecas with about four thousand men, to attack San Luis Potesi, and would not wait for the arrival of Vidaurri. News had arrived at Montage from Guidalayar to the 12th ult., stating that for the arrival of Vidaurri. News had arrived at Mon-terey from Gurdaiajara to the 12th ult., stating that the federal army had taken positions and begun the attack of the city. Miramon was on the way to Guadalejara with four thrush men to ralieve the city. Therefore, it is believed a great battle will be fought there. Galindo is military commander of Nuevo Leon during the absence of Vidaurri, and is charged with the duty of organizing and supplying forces, ammunition, &c., for the army of the north. His position on the Rio Grande is considered highly favorable for obtaining supplies. Vidaurri says they are determined to cond liberal forces from the north to overwhelm the reactionsts. A thousand men from Chihuahua, under Cornado, were marching to join the army of the north. It is expected that by the end of July there would be about eight thousand dedral troops ecceentrated at San Luis Potesi, ready to march toward the City of Mexico.

From The N. O. Picayune, July 10.

By the arrival of the bark Brilliant, Capt. Sigsbee, from Vera Cruz, this morning, we are placed in possession of Vera Cruz papers and correspondence to the 26th ult., the day of her departure.

The Vera Cruz Hospital returns for the month of May, published in the Progress of the 25th ult., show that there were 135 immates on the let of the month.

that there were 133 immates on the let of the month, that the admissions were 530, the discharges 416, the deaths 11, and that there remained on the 1st ult. 236. This is a highly favorable sanitary showing.

According to the same paper, the number of deaths in the capital, caused by the earthquake of the 18th ult., amounted to over fifty.

The Progress states that it was reported that Mr. Forsyth had demanded his passporte after closing the legation. The ground for this step is stated to be that the Government, in the decree ordering the expulsion of foreigners, had stated that the refusal to pay the forced loan was not supported, directly or indirectly. forced loan was not supported, directly or indirectly by say of the accredited foreign representatives; tha Mr. Foreyth expressed his surprise at the statement and categorically required its correction, protesting that he should retire if the untrue statement was not corrected; and that the reply not being satisfactory, he accordingly adopted the course he had decisred he

Echesgaray's forces had retired from the Puente Nacional toward Jaiaps, instead of narrowing the circle of the siege of Vera Cruz, as he has been ordered.

has ordered all the inhabitants of the department of Cordobs to take out a permit of residence, without which they annot remain, and which will be granted to those alone who declare allegiance to the Zuloaga regime. loags regime. The political chief of Jalapa had published a decree

The political chief of Jalapa had published a decree that all persons found with arms or munitions, three days after its date, inclead of having surrendered them at his office, as required, shall be shot.

A dispatch from Gen. Vidaurri to the Constitutional Minister of Government, dated Monterey, May 6, recording the operations of his forces and announcing his intentions, states that during the month he would organize a section of 1,500 iffermen and ten pieces of artillery, with which he would join Gen. Garra, and then march for the capital with every certainty of getting easy possession of San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Vidaurri says that his operations have not obliged him to incur debt abroat to the amount of a single cent; all his resources having been raised in the States he governs, and at the frontier custom-houses.

The payment of the contribution imposed by Zalaga has been ordered to be stringently enforced at Jalapa.

The French residents of Mexico have made an energetic protest against the annulment of the law of

ergetic protest against the annulment of the law of desamortizacion, by which they have suffered heavy In Guadalajara the liberal cause was being prose-

cuted with the greak st vigor and success.

Gen. Blancarte had issued an address in which the
Constitutionalists are denounced in the most approved

Constitutionalists are denounced in the incet approved style of Mexican invective.

The Progress publishes full particulars of the declaration of treops at Jalapa in favor of the Constitutionalist cause, of which we had account by the Tennesse. They elected Don Miguel Contreras Captain of Cavalry, and Don Maximo Alariz Captain of Artillery.

Correspondence of the Picayuns.

Correspondence of the Pictyma.

By the Tennesse, you doubtless learned that Mr. Forsyth had suspended his relations as American Minister with the Government of Mexico. By gestlemen just down from the capital, I have learned the particulars, which are simply that the collecting officer of

Government compelled, at the point of the bayonet,

the cellsotion of the forced loan, or contribution, from an American citizen, against the payment of which you have stready received Mr. Funyth's protest.

The individual was a Mr. Meedil, a jeweler, a Russian by birth, but who married a New-York lady, and who is himself a naturalized American citizen. He has lived in California for some five years, but during the last year or more he has resided in the City of Mexico. The amount of his contribution was \$700, which he refused to pay, when the collecting officer not celly took from his store by force ten times the amount, but his passport was handed to him, with amount, but his passport was handed to him, with orders to leave the Republic (by way of Tempino) in 48,bours. Mr. Forsyth demanded the recall of this order, which the Minister of Foreign Relations refused

and he now awaits the instructions of the Government at Washington. Thus stand matters now.

M. Mezill being very wealthy, and having many friends, did not go to Tampico, but was sanageled in the stage for Vera Cruz, and he is now here. The above is his statement of the affair.

The British and French Ministers at Mexico advised their citizens to pay the forced contribution under protest, which it is said they are doing, but they are very bitter sgainst their Ministers because they did not act with Mr. Forsyth.

There was a severe earthquake throughout Mexico, so far as heard from, on the morning of the 18th of this mouth. It was very severe in this city, but did no damage. At the City of Mexico it threw down several houses; and its said that some thirty lives were lost, and that several percons were wounded. In really all the towns and cities heard from in the interior tre shock was very severe—the severact it is said that has been expreienced during the past half centurearly all the towns and cities heard from in the interior tie shock was very severe—the severest it is said that has been experienced during the past half century. In the City of Mexico many houses are so cracked, and in such a failing condition, that all wheeled carriages have been prohibited in the streets—so say the above mentioned passengers.

In Vera Cruz all is quiet as in a convent. The you ito has played and have among the soldiery quarticed, here, who are from the invarier, and meanly in the contract of the con

tered here, who are from the inverior and unacparatively no sickness as yet.

THE WHEAT CROP.

We cannot publish all the "Opinions of the Press, nor all the letters of correspondents, in their specula-tions upon the Wheat Crop of the present season, and, if we did, we should confuse our readers beyond their ability of comprehension of the real truth. We will herefore sum up our opinion, based upon the best eviderce that we can obtain from extensive information, and give that to our readers for what it may be worth.

To begin with the earliest barvest of Wheat, we must start with Texas, where considerable wheat is new grown, and where, we think, the crop was full as good as the average of years, with a large breatth

In the north part of Mississippi and Alabama there is small breadth of Wheat sown, and there the crop was good.

In Upper Georgis, wheat is a staple crop, and we do not recollect hearing any complaint of its failure this Besson.

North Carolina not only grows wheat for its own use. but sends large quantities North, and the samples prove that the quality this year is good, and the yield has been fair for that State.

In Virginia, the crop is spotted. In some counties it is good; in others, simcet an entire failure. The Rappaharnock courties generally appear likely to give about half a crop of shriveled grain. The State at large, we think, will yield much more than half a crop, or else we should have heard a great deal more croakinga habit that Virginia wheat-growers are a little apt to

indulge in. The Wheat crop in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania is generally large, and we do not think it be-hind the average this year.

New-Jersey is not a large wheat growing State, but

t has some good fields this year. The New England States grow but little Wheat, but good deal of Rye, and we believe the crop has not

been better for many years.

The Wheat crop in the State of New-York, as a general thing, must be conceded a failure. The midge has destroyed all the late ripening fields of white wheat in Central New-York. There will be a moderate crop of the Mediterranean variety, which yields lightly, and is not a good sort for flour. John Johnson of Geneva, says that if he could by any means bring his wheat to maturity ten days earlier he could escape the midge One field upon well-drained land, treated largely with salt, matured six days ahead of others, and escaped the midge. The loss in the State from this little nest this year, will be so large that the value of the crop lost would do much toward draining all the wheat land in the State. The loss on the wheat crop to New-York farmers this year will amount to an immense sum, and make wheat in some localities higher for home consumption then the general market price.

In all the great wheat-growing region of the West the growth of straw has been immense, and all croakers say the berry is not in proportion to the indications of growth. We grant that, and ask, "Wnen, if ever, did Western Wheat yield grain in proportion to the say, never; if it did, the crop would sometimes measure 100 bushels per acre. As to whether the crop in all the Western States will yield as much grain as the average of years, we think there is no room for dispute The labor of thrashing is greater, and in some locali ties there will be fields suffering with blight and rust; but, on the whole, the quantity of grain will be as large as ever. We doubt, however, whether there will be as much wheat for sale, since, in consequence of a short Corn crop, and ditto of Oate, more Wheat will be reeded among the producers. We may be wrong in our opinion, and we stand ready to correct it upon proof, but, with our present information, we must telieve that the general wheat crop of the United States will throw as many bushels upon the market as it ever did, and consequently there will be no "short-

crop-prices. We append to this article a letter from Galena, Del sware Co., Ohio, July 13, written by the Rev. Warren Jenkins, upon which we remark that we fear his flattering account of the Wheat crop in Delaware wil not hold good in all the counties in Ohio. He says:

"I rotice with much interest your published statements respecting the growing crops and the incoming harvest. In this part of the State the wheat harvest is completed; the grain is in fine condition, and the yield will be considerably above the average. The quality is extra fine. Corn which was planted as early as the 15th of May is now tasseling out, and never locked mere promising. That which was planted from the 15th to the 25th of June is coming forward rapidly, but it stands very scattering, having come up badly. Many fields of late-planted corn have been very poorly tilled, and, though the weather now is the best it could be to bring it forward, it cannot produce anything like an average crop if all things prove favorable to the end. The seed was very bad. Many persons produced cld corn at an expense of \$1.50 per bushel, but it for the most part came up very poorly. The writer hereof followed the advice of The TRIBUNK, and selected, at the time of cutting up in the Fall, the ripest, for "I notice with much interest your published state bereof followed the advice of The TRIBUK, and se-lected, at the time of cutting up in the Fall, the ripast, fit as tear—left them standing on the stalks a few days, then picked, stripped back the husks, and hung them up in a dry loft, and this Spring had bright, sound seed-corb, every kernel of which seemed to vegetate; and, beside the saving of money to twice the cost of The TRIBUKE for a year, has the satisfaction of maintenance and beginning the growing crop well set and cost of The Tribune for a year, has the satisfaction of seeing every hill of his growing crop well set and full, and his prospect for a yield 200 per cent above the average of his neighbors who took no such precaution. I am, therefore, debtor to The Tribune pecun arily, beside the satisfaction and gratification of obtaining from it all the news of the day, and information on a variety of subjects of value beyond estimation, and I wish to continue its constant reader."

Another friend

Another friend writes us from Charleston, Lee Co. lows, that he heard several of his neighbors declare that their fields were as good as the general run in that vicinity, and that their Wheat was not worth cutting. Oats, he says, will be very light, and Corn cannot make half the usual crop, and that the county will have

very little to sell of any sort of grain.

A letter from Ogle Co., Ill., incloses some wheat. heads without grain as a specimen of many fields in that section. Core, it says, looks well.

Another letter from Boone Co., Ill., has a relesure, which, it says, is a sample of one-fourth of the best wheat fields in the two northern tiers of counties in Illinois. Oats-some heavy and lodged flat, and others headed not fifteen irches high. Corn-two-thirds of a crop expected, if the frost holds off late. We also appetd a letter, deted Claton, Iowa, Jair

12, 1858, that makes the prospect of wheat fook more

"Ten days ago the wheat crop in Cadar, Jackson and Clinten Counties looked good and bid fair for a bountiful harvest. For the last five or eix days it has been blighted and struck with rust. Many fields will never be harvested. Our information is from different portions of these counties, and can be relied upon. Oa's have been struck with rust. The Corn crop, which we had so much fear about the forepart of June, is now doing well and bids fair to be a good crop."

A latter of July 6, from Scott Co. Missanarts.

A letter of July 6, from Scott Co., Misnesots, says: A letter of July b, from Social Co., Attonesora, says:

"The amount of land under cultivation this year is
fully double that of last year, and the present prospect is that we will have enough to supply our wants
and the wants of the laborers on the railroads that are

The editor of The Auburn Daily Advertiser writes from Homer, July 15, of the crops, that wheat is heavy, and, though some injured, will afford a good Hay is fine, and cats and corn promising. Of fruit, he writes discoursgingly. Potatous are as well as usuel.

A letter dated Sunbury, Northumberland County,

Pa., July 15, 1858, says:

"We are in the midst of harvest. Wheat, owing to the weevil and rust, wil be extremely light average in this. Union and Snyder Counties; not more than 40 per cent of a full crop. Our hay is secured; we have a noble crop—tail 30 per cent more than usual. Oats, own and buckwheat are very promising generally through Central Pennsylvania."

A late Chingen Tellians, socaks very discouragingly

A late Chicago Tribunz speaks very discouragingly of the wheat crep. The straw is large, but has been This is in the north part of the struck with rust. State; the crop in the southern portion was earlier and

It is possible, after all the promises to the contrary. that we may not, on the whole, have as many bushels of wheat as usual; but, from all the evidence as yet accumulated, we are not disposed to join the croakers.

THE BINGHAMTON HOSPITAL.

The inhabitants of the romantically beautiful

Town of Bughamton, on the Susquehannah, have generously offered to give five hundred scres of land as a Home for Internates, provided that the requisite funds are contributed to build and endow the Hospital and farms. The inauguration is to take place in October, the humane project having already received favorable encouragement. As this most afflicting habit is, in many cases, a disease, wanting only seclusion in pure air, good counsel, industrial employment and freedom from temptation to effect a cure, the foundation of such a Hos-PITAL seems a prominently important charity for our enlightened country. Perhaps it may not be amiss to suggest that, in assemblies where an appeal for contributions toward this object are to be made, the singing of the following hymn may assist in expressing the plea:

HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

WHEN GOD, to shield from cold and storm, Gave trees to build and fire to warm. He did not mark for each his part, But gave to each a human heart.

Each heart is told the poor to aid:

But wisely thus is taught below

Quick pity for another's woe.

Not told as thunder makes afraid-But, by a small voice whisp'ring there, FIND THOU, FOR GOD, THE SUFFERER'S SHARE! Ob, prompting faint, to careless view, For work that angels well might do!

The world is stored-enough for all Is scattered wide twist but and hall; And those who feast or friendless roam, Alske from God receive a home.

Each houseless one demands of thee

Can aught thou hast the poor man's be? And Pity breathes response divine-Take what I have, from God, that's thine ! For chill, for woman's fragile form. More barah the cold, more wild the storm;

BUT MOST THEY BLESS A SHELT'RING DOOR

WHOM DARK TEMPTATIONS URGE NO MORE. For Homes to these we earnest pray Each human heart may yearn to day And may such shelter, kindly given, Show the astray their door to Heaven!

THE NEEDS OF WOMAN.

A LETTER FROM MISS E. M. POWELL. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: My attention has been called this evening to an editorial which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, taking exceptions to my views of the wrongs of "thoughtless, unjust and ungenerous slurs" on the po litical women of the day. Frem the tone of this article, I judge that the writer is the friend of Woman, in his own way, and, therefore, I bend my head meekly as a woman should to his censure, and receive this rebuke in a pleasant spirit from what I must acknowledge a wizer head than my own. Neverthless, as I would grieve to see my cause, in behalf of the workwomen, injured by the avowal that my assertions in regard to their sufferings and starving pay, although a truthful, is a "parrow and shallow argument," I take the liberty of answering the writer. I am willing to confess what this gentleman has

hinted at. I am incapable of reasoning upon or pro-posing any plan for the "total readjustment and reconstruction of all social relations and arrangements in fact, this formidable sentence almost frighters n I am inexperienced in political questions, and mu-leave matters so intricate, and involving results leave matters so intricate, and involving results of such serious importance to the world at large, to be discussed by older and abler minds. Yet, though I admit the fact of being unequal to this great subject, I cannot see why that should disqualify me for making a simple, honest and painful statement of truths in regard to the cordition of workwomen. An experience, dating from childhood, among the poor and suffering of that class, who are not half paid for their labor, should at least give me a little knowledge of my "subject," and I may be permitted to take a different view of it than that held forth by the gentleman of This Trianne. "The overworked or underpaid milimer or bookfolder" need not ask "whether the manufacturer or merchant can really "rifferd to sell his fabrice she buys at the price she "pays for them;" his bank account, his marble buildings, his handsome villes, show the profits made from the sale of his wares and the labor of his workwomen, and though every workwomen is painfully aware that "abstract ideal justice is nowhere the is wo existing." the sale of his wares and the labor of his workwomen, and though every workwoman is painfully aware that "abstract, ideal justice is nowhere the law of existing "cocial relations," she cannot help feeling that the manufacturer has by far "the lion's share" of the little justice which does exist. I plead for the poowerkwoman a justice in accordance with the times—I den't ask what I call justice for them it would be time thrown away, and to no purpose. I agree that the field for woman's labor must be widely extended before she can demand more than a starving price for her work. And I sincerely hope the time is not far dictant when facilities will be opened to the poor workwoman for self-education; then she will strike out a different path for herself than sewing velvet carjets at two cents a yard, and folding sheets for a penny a thousand.

I repeat, I do not ask justice for the poor girls. I "abstract, ideal justice is nowhere the law of existing records relations," sine cannot help feeling that the manufacturer has by far "the lions share" of the little justice which does exist. I plead for the poor workweman a justice in accordance with the fines—I don't ask what I call justice for them it would be time thrown away, and to no purpose. I agree that the field for woman's labor must be widely extended before she cas demand more than a starving prise for fer work. And I sincerely hope the time is not far distant when facilities will be opened to the poor workwoman for self-education; then she will strike out a different path for herself than sewing velvet carpets at two cents a yard, and folding sheets for a penny a thousand.

I repeat. I do not ask justice for the poor gris. I are a small relief of one hour which they may call their own durring the day. This cannot be considered an unresconable request by the gentleman of The There's a condition of the shop-girls." I try only to improve it a little, and I am afraid if I keep silent concerning the wrongs of the workwomen until there is a single aword about the matter, and the poor gris will go on working, antiering and being lost, just as sadly go on working, antiering and being lost, just as sadly go on working, antiering and being lost, just as sadly go on working, antiering and being lost, just as sadly and without anybody taking the slightest notice of them, as they have done within the ten years of my remembrance.

And now to consider the claims of the political females of the day to the respect and love of their sister women. As far as my experience has gone, they have little sympathy with, and less liking for them. When the women of America sold produced women shall stand forth and take up the country does not be provided to the political females of the day to the respect and love of their sister women. As far as my experience has gone, they have little sympathy with, and less liking for them. When the women during the day arrive when no be an

persuasion and pity to their lost asters, bringing them forward as the saddest proof that the controlled aphere of woman labor is of the greatest injury to the well-being of markind both here and hereafter; when we hear these true saviers of women taking for the groundwork of their patheophy a pure and active the groundwork of their patheophy a pure and active the groundwork of their patheophy a pure and active the analysis of their patheophy a pure and active the human race, then there will be no one to shoer. The holy truths of such a custe would appeal to every heart, and such resistent would be a blessing to their sex, and would receive the benefitures of every true-hearted woman in the world. But their sex, and would receive the benefitures of every true-hearted woman in the world. But these political women are yet to come. The female pioneers in politics of the present time assumble to discuss the sublime and very important question, to mankind, whether they shall be called "affas Seraggs or Mrs. Scraggs" after marriage, and whether they had better wear pantaloons instead of petitiona's, or dat hate instead of bosnets. When we hear the name of the Creator blaspheuned in these councils, and find the Sacresi Writings dragged through the mire of a dozen impious doctrines, one more debising than another, how can any one help asking themselves. "Can these people bring about a revolution which will improve the condition of suffering womes! No, Sir; they only serve to bring a noble cause into contempt. Why do they never touch upon the evils which are driving myriads of women around them to destinction! I suppose it is because some of them are so much engaged with the affairs of "Borrioboels Gha" that they forget the equally mouraful and pleading voices asking aid at their elbaws.

I have the highest respect for intellectual womes, but if strikes me that the women of the political coun-

pleading voices asking aid at their elbows.

I have the highest respect for intellectual women, but if stilkes me that the women of the political councils mentioned above would find themselves sadly out of place by the side of a Mme. De Stael or a Mme. Rolard. In conclusion, I would say that I believe God gave to woman a mission, the highest on the face of the earth—the first and principal education of the immortal soul, and one who was the friend of woman has wisely said. "It is a greater work to educate a child in the true and large sense of the word, than to rule a State."

rule a State."

Very respectfully,

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTISE -There are new sixtyseven vessels under the Health Officer's care, the largest number at Quarantine this reason at one time. The following have arrived and been quarantined since

Brig Militon, with logwood and coffee, from Pert on Primes, both Alme Taylor, from Section, Parto Rico, with again and moissees, solar, Resy, C. Tarredi, from Porte Rico, with again and moissees, solar, beary C. Tarredi, from Porte Rico, with asked to the same that Anna Hilloh, from Bathadoes, with same backlikednon, from Ric Janetto, with coffee, pring Blown from Santa to Grande, with same and moissees, relat. Josephine, from Ric Janetto, with coffee, bark Train, from Centuages, with sugar, solar Many Chingo, from Oniversion with cotton and wood; brig R. B. Minoura, from St. John's Porto Rico, with molasses, brig Jacoph Park, toon Turk's Island, with sat; ashr Panny, from New Orleans, with molasses; bark Sicilian, from Cumberland Harbor, with section brig Orinoco, from Remedios, with sugar and molasses; solar Not-folk Parket, from Analachicols, with ootion and tobacco; pair, Eleanor, from Turk's Island, with sat; bark Westhergang, from Santos, gear Rio, with coffee; bark Corillo, from Rio, with coffee and spine said spices.

Considerable yellow fever in Cienfuegos is reported All vestels from that place heretofore have reported directly the contrary. The Mary Clinton loaded there, and before leaving lost two men, and on the passage home three more. On arriving at Quarantine she had no fever on beard, but the whole crew were in a very unhealthy state. The steward's wife died on the passage in child-bed, and two others were sick of the jaundice. The vessel was ordered to the lower bay for a therough cleaning. The Trajan, from Cientucges, gives as bad an account of the place as did the Mary Cliaton, though she had no sickness on board.

The brig Billow, from Sagua la Grande, reports that place as being very sickly, but was fortunate enough to escape an attack of the fever. Port an Prince is also spoken of as being sickly, and

all vessels from there will be subjected to the most The Cerillo, from Rio, reports the death of one man by yellow fever on the homeward passage, but beside this she had no sickness. Rio is reported to be in an un-

usually healthy condition.

The brig Orineco, from Remedios, lost her second mate shortly after leaving for New-York, and the day of the day department the first second s after her departure the first mate took ill, and died few days afterward. There was no other sickness or

the passage. Remedios is reported as being in a very urhealthy condition. There is but little sickness at Quarantine now, most of the old cases being disposed of. There have been several deaths during the past few days from yellow fever, but none, as far as can be learned, from any

other disease.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON .- On Saturday evening about 91 o'clock, Jacob Schoyer, a copper-plate printer. who resided at No. 234 West Thirty-ninth street, went to the drug store of Charles B. Flobith, No. 463 Ninth averue, and purchased sixpence worth of leudanum from the clerk in attendance. Schoyer asked if the laudatum was good, and whether it would kill if taken all at a time. Being answered in the affirmative, Scheyer stepped to the front door, and placing the visit to his mouth, swallowed the poison. He then went directly home and told his family that he had taken audanum, and said he would be dead in two hours. A physician was called and emetics administered to the unfortunate man, but temporary relief was afforded, and death ensued four or five hours afterward. Want is supposed to have been the cause which impelled him to end his existence. He had been unable to procure employment for some time past, and was really in distressed circumstances. Mr. Schoyer told Officer Brady of the Twentieth Precinct, after taking the poiron, that he wanted to die, and said if what poison he had taken was not sufficient to accomplish the purpose he should take more, as he wanted to die and meant to die. Corener Connery held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide

FROM RIO.-The bark Phantom brings dates to June 13 from Rio, but papers only to June 11, which was Saturday. The port was considered healthy, though yellow fever prevailed to some extent. The hospital report from June 4 to June 9 was 65 cases of sellow fever, of which, however, only four terminated fatally. In the Legislature, which was in session, the conduct of the Government in regard to a very important treaty, recently concluded with Uruguay, was severely censured. The embarkation of coffee on the 10th was 4,639 bags. Total since June 1, 55,551 bags.

ABSCOND MG OF AN ILLINOIS BANKER .- We are more

from taking laudanum. The deceased was a native of

ABSCONDERGOY AN ILLINOIS BANKER.—We are more pained than surprised to learn that an accomplished barker, for some years in charge of a bank at Peoria, Ill., but formerly of this city, has absconded, leaving the bank minus a large sum on his account. The sum is atteed at \$25,000. He left, as we learn, some three weeks ago, giving his family to understand that he was going away on business, as he was accustomed to do. But it would seem that he went to New-Orleans, where he was heard of, following the vice of gambling, which has proved his ruin. Theree he went to New-York, and thence back to Charleston, whence, it is supposed he took a steamer to some West India port. This man was in a bank here for some time, but was compelled to leave became of his addiction to gem-